THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH JULY.

THE following rules for the presentation of public petitions to Parliament have just been communicated to this country:—

Every Member presenting a petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof.

2. Every petition must be written and not printed or lithographed.

3. Every petition must contain a prayer.

4. Every petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the petition is written.

5. Every person signing a petition must write his address after his signature, or his signature will not be counted.

6. Every petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the member who shall present it.

7. Every petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto, by their names or marks, and by no one else, except in case of incapacity by sickness.

8. No letters, affidavits, or other documents, may be attached to any petition.

9. No erasures or interlineations may be made in any petition.

10. No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament.

11. No application may be made for any grant of public money except with the consent of the Crown.

12. No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown.

13. All petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the member presenting it has given notice of a motion, and the said petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such petition be printed with the votes.

14. A member cannot present a petition from himself. It is quite competent to any honourable Member to petition the House, but then his petition ought to be presented by another Member.

15. Every petition offered to be presented to the House should be addressed. "To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled."

WADELUJUMI has struck his camp and is now marching at the head of his combined forces in a northerly direction. General Grenfell will shortly take the field with one British and two Egyptian Brigades. Colonel Wodehouse with his column is following up Wadelujumi along the Nile.

IN the Lords a debate took place on the state of affairs in Eastern Europe, during which Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he eulogised the conduct of the rulers of Bulgaria. His Lordship said that the aspect of affairs in the East generally was encouraging, and that there was less tendency on the part of the European potentates, great and small, to speculate on the possibility of troubles in Turkey. The conduct of Russia, he said, entirely accords with the pacific professions of the Czar.

DR. TANNER the well-known physician has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assaulting Inspector Stephens in May last, and to three months' for defying the Court. This is one of the many interesting episodes of the Irish movement. The Doctor will now have another opportunity of showing his fasting capabilities.

THE new 4 per cent loan for two hundred lakhs of rupees has been equally successful with its predecessors. The minimum rate of the accepted tenders is Rs. 99-14, tenderers at that rate receiving 77·78 per cent. of their applications. The average amount of tenders was Rs. 7,22,43,500; the total amount of accepted tenders Rs. 2,00,00,000; and the total amount to be received by Government is Rs. 1,99,86,967-8; while the average rate at which the Loan is issued is Rs. 99-14-11·49.

THE Bombay newspapers announce the death of Mr. Cumrudin Tyabji, the well-known Bohra Solicitor, and a brother of the still better-known Barrister, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji. The deceased gentleman was educated in England. He was articled to a firm of London Solicitors, and he came out to India as the first Native Solicitor of Bombay from London. Mr. Cumrudin Tyabji was a Municipal Commissioner of Bombay some years ago, and he was the Founder and President of the Anjuman-i-Islam. His death is a loss to the Bohra community of which he was one of the intellectual leaders.

TUESDAY, 30TH JULY.

SURENDRA NATH RAI CHOWDHURI, the son of a well-known and influential zemindar of the Dacca district, has been committed to take his trial on charges of rioting, murder, and minor counts. The occurrence took place in February 1884, since when, according to the police, the accused has been absconding. Two batches of the accused have already been convicted, and this is the fourth time that the witnesses have told their tale. According to them relations were strained in 1884 between the father of the accused and his co-sharer, Raja Rajendra Narain Roy of Bhowal, and on the evening of the occurence a slight squabble between the menials of both sides ended in an armed body proceeding to the katcherry of the Raja, in which there was a Naib and three men. The Naib was cut to pieces, but lived long enough, it is said, to make a statement. The result of the trial will be watched with keen interest.

SIR JOHN GORST, replying to a question, said that no progress had been made in connection with the proposed new Government dock at Bombay for ships of Her Majesty's Navy, beyond the selection of a site. Lord Cross, he said, had offered to contribute a moiety of the cost, but the Admiralty had not yet accepted the offer. In the meantime the Bombay Port Trust had offered to construct a dock which the Indian Government considers would be sufficient for all Indian needs.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, in reply to a question said that France and Italy had consented to a further reduction from the 1st of January in the rates charged for the transit of the Eastern Mails across those countries, and that the trains between Modane and Brindisi would be accelerated. The Government, he said, had under consideration the question as to whether the day of departure of the Australian mails from Adelaide should be altered to Wednesday, a change which would involve the departure of the mails from Bombay being altered to Sunday instead of as at present. The Government were, however, consulting the India Office and principal merchants connected with the Eastern trade with a view to obtaining an expression of their opinion on the subject.

MANIPORE is being asked to furnish 1,000 coolies for the Lushai Expedition in October, and 1,000 in November. The total coolie corps required is about 6,000.

THERE is some talk on the Bombay side of yet another Commission to investigate the conduct of all officials, implicated in the Crawford scandal.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, it seems, is about to become—if he has not already become—the proprietor of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

It is stated on good authority that the Secretary of State is going through the Hyderabad Mining question *de novo*, and that he is by no means inclined to accept the provincial settlement as a *fait accompli*. There is friction, it is said, between Simla and the India Office over certain points of the question.

It is reported from Jeddah that the Vali of the Hedjaz, who used to force all Indian and Javanese pilgrims to buy a copy of Koran at a fixed price, has been removed, and that his successor has received special intructions from the Sublime Porte to reform the Hedjafz, and to root out all the evils which prevail there, and which, while detrimental to the interests of the pilgrims, lower the *prestige* of the Sultan in the eyes of the Mahomedan world. He is reported to have taken steps to carry out these instructions.

MR. STEVENS, the Special Commissioner, deputed to enquire into the working of the Civil Courts in Bengal, paid a flying visit, says a Burrisaul paper, to that station, and as was done in Jessore, no public enquiry seems to have been made except a few hours' talk with a few officers on the subject. Mr. Stevens is reported to have visited those places, and instead of making any public enquiry into the matter, remained satisfied with a desultory talk with one or two Native Judicial officers, and left the station. The utility of this sort of haphazard enquiry we are at a loss to understand.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY.

BUDDHISM has been attracting a great deal of attention of late in Europe and America, and it is with some surprise that we read of the arrival in Paris of a number of Buddhist Missionaries from China, with the view of making proselytes to their principles from among the visitors to the exhibition, now being held in that city. These Buddhist preachers will soon commence religious operations in a pagoda on Esplanade des invalides, "where," says the Paris correspondent of a London paper, "the gong will be struck every morning, and with shaven heads, and arrayed in their saffron-colored robes, these Eastern divines will offer up prayer and sacrifice, and ask for the conversion of Western sinners."

MR. E. J. SINKINSON. B. C. S., is to be confirmed as Financial Secretary to the Government of India, now that Mr. Westland is provided for permanently as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

WHEN Sir Benjamin Simpson retires in the cold season, Mr. Rice, Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, North-West Provinces, will receive the appointment of Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

THE services of Mr. Griesbach are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department. So he is not going back to Afghanistan, after all.

AMONG the rumours current at Peshawur and in the Khyber at the present time is one that the Government contemplate sending a strong expedition this cold weather to punish the Orakzais. This tribe holds the country along the Kohat frontier, and one or two sections have distinguished themselves by committing murders within British territory.

A MEMORIAL has been recently addressed by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, urging the incapacity of the East Indian Railway to meet the requirements of traffic between Moghulserai and Calcutta, and strongly advocating the scheme promulgated by the Bengal and North-Western for a new line *via* the coalfields of Aurunga and Kuranpura to Howrah. The Memorial, however, makes other charges against the East Indian, one of the chief being the unfairness of its freight.

THE editorship of the *Calcutta Review* will be changing hands shortly. Mr. H. A. D. Phillips is going on furlough early next year—or possibly sooner—and has, therefore, arranged after bringing out the October number to make over the magazine to Mr. H. H. Risley. We are curious to know what has been the effect of the recent Parliamentary interpellation on the subject of the editorship of this magazine.

THE Government of India has received information confirming the statement that the Transvaal Government have ordered all British Indian subjects out of the country.

THE Government of India are forwarding their opinions on the question of continuous service in the Royal Engineers in India to the Secretary of State. Among the proposals put forward during the discussions on the subject was one that all service in India, whether continuous or not, should count towards pension on the Indian scale.

THE young ladies of Bombay of all nationalities were invited to attend a meeting to be held in Elphinstone High School Hall, Cruikshank-road on Saturday last at 4 P. M. This meeting was called to interest the young ladies in forming an association similar to those now in existence in England, France, Germany and America.

HEAVY rain is reported to have fallen at Simla on Friday night last and several bad landslips took place about 3 o'clock on Monday morning. The public road below the New Club gave way, and a large quantity of the earth and about fifty trees were precipitated on the Mall. Subsequently a portion of the *khud* above went down, thus forming a continuous break stretching from the New Club to the Mall, fifty feet broad. The traffic on the Mall is diverted round by the military offices below. A large gang of men are engaged in clearing the roadway.

THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

A RAILWAY Committee will, it is said, meet in November on the subject of the dimensions of rolling-stock. Mr. Stone will be the Secretary. There is a scheme under consideration for raising a loan in England for railway construction work, the construction to be pushed on by Government officers, and the loan to be repaid from railway profits. This is an addition to the annual Public Works loan.

LEPROSY would seem to be on the increase in the North-West Provinces, if we may judge from the statistics of the leper asylums in those provinces. In addition to those already existing at Agra, Almora and Dehra Doon, a new asylum was opened last year at Badoun. Taking all the institutions together 827 lepers were treated in all, against 699 in the preceding year, and 442 remained under treatment against 371.

THE debate on the question of grants to the members of the Royal Family resulted in Mr. Labouchere's amendment being rejected by 398 against 116 votes. Mr. Morley also brought forward a motion on Thursday, objecting to any increase in the burdens of the people without an assurance that no further grants would be made to the Royal Family. A debate took place on Mr. Morley's amendment and the House divided, with the result that the amendment was rejected by a majority of 221 votes, 355 having voted against, while only 134 voted in favour of, the amendment. Sir William Harcourt and the leaders of the Opposition voted with the minority.

A STATEMENT is published of the terms, under which grants of land in Burmah will be made to applicants willing to undertake the introduction of cultivators from Chota Nagpore and Behar, including the whole of the Patna Division and the Districts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr. No grant is to exceed 10,000 acres without the previous consent of the Chief Commissioner, and 90 per cent. of the emigrants must be from the Districts specified. Free tenure will be granted for three years on grass-lands, and 18 years on forest-jungle on the hills. After 33 years two-thirds of the rates assessed on similar land in the neighbourhood will be charged for 66 years. Ten per cent. of the area must be brought under cultivation in the first five years, and an additional five per cent. each succeeding seven years up to the end of 33 years. The right of transfer with the consent of the Local Government will be granted during the first 33 years: thenceforward the grantee will have perpetual and transferable title. The right to all mines and mineral products is reserved to the Government. Timber will be allowed to be felled, except teak, for which a special license must be taken out.

THERE has been a strike of coolies at Howrah. This strike seems to have been brought about by the roughness of the Government Railway Policemen, who charged the coolies with cane-rods and switches, and severely injured several of them, because they persisted in sitting on a railway pontoon. Four or five coolies were taken in custody and handcuffed. This was the signal for the strike. It has now come to an end, the coolies under arrest having been let out on bail. In a case before him Mr. Currie, the Magistrate of Howrah, justly remarked that "it was nonsense to handcuff men for simply sitting in the pontoon," and he added that such treatment was only intended for thieves and murderers. We are glad that Mr. Currie has further referred the matter to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police for enquiry and report.

A PORTION of the municipal scavengers have struck work at Bombay. They demand an increase of their wages by thirty per cent. The Municipality is not likely to comply with this demand as the sweepers are already fairly well paid. The men get nine rupees and the women six rupees per month. If the strikers prove obstinate, their places will be filled by people from up-country. There is said to be a general feeling of restlessness among humble workers in Bombay, and mill-labourers are expected to strike.

A BRIDGE has been washed away in the Eastern Branch of the Tirhoot State Railway. Fortunately there was no train due at the time. All traffic between Partabgunge has been stopped in consequence. The Railway officials are now making arrangements to tranship passengers and light luggage over the gap. This break of communication at the present time is most unfortunate when the Government of Bengal has at last decided upon pushing on the extension beyond Partabgunge to join the Eastern Bengal Railway system across the Kosi river.

FRIDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

DWARKA and Porebunder in Kattywar having been regarded as important ports, we understand that, with a view to establish naval stations at these ports, Government have been for some time past under negotiations with the Gaekwar to make over to the British Government the whole of the Okhamandal, in consideration for a proportional piece of territory contiguous to Baroda. A similar arrangement will be made with the Rana respecting Porebunder.

IT is reported from Baroda that the grain and provision dealers there have struck and closed their shops. The Dewan has taken prompt measures to meet the difficulty, and shopkeepers from British territory have already commenced business under police protection.

A HEAD constable, named Gul Muhamad, of the Dera Ismail Khan district, was recently sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by the District Magistrate there for keeping an accused in strict confinement for over two weeks, and subjecting him to excessive torture, with the view of extorting confession of a crime. The accused found the treatment unbearable, and one night, while the head constable was away, he strangled himself to death in the room. The head constable was, therefore, found guilty of culpable homicide. The police officer was surprised at his conviction, and appealed to the Chief Court, innocently admitting that it was the usual practice with him as well as with several of his fraternity in the district to confine accused persons for several days till they had confessed. Besides, in the estimation of the head constable, confinement meant restraint in an organized *hawalat*, but so long as the accused was kept confined in a private dwelling, it did not constitute an offence. The Chief Court, however, has found otherwise, and confirmed his conviction as a lesson for others of his stamp.

WE are glad to notice that the public feeling of alarm about the prospects of crops in the Patna Division has considerably been set at rest. Throughout the present week the rains came down in sufficient quantity to avert all immediate fears about the agricultural prospects. The *Bhadai* crops have been much benefited, and a good harvest is expected if not spoiled by inundation. The transplantation of paddy has also commenced, and is vigorously pushed on.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first three months of the current official year, has amounted to Rs. 38,62,000, as against Rs. 31,84,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE report of the Survey Department of India for 1887-88 states that geographical surveys and explorations have been carried out vigorously in Upper Burmah, with the result that triangulation has been extended over an area of 23,000 square miles, and nearly 21,000 square miles have been mapped. The survey officers who accompanied the Hukong Valley and Black Mountain Expeditions succeeded in mapping large areas in comparatively unknown country on both sides of India; while a valuable addition was made to the geographical knowledge of Afghanistan and its borders by the native surveyor deputed with the Afghan Boundary Rectification Commission. A reconnaisance along the Nepal boundary has supplied a rough basis for a more accurate and detailed survey of the northern frontier when opportunity offers, and interesting additional information regarding Bhutan and Thibet has been obtained from the adventurous travels of native explorers trained and sent thither by the Survey Department. On the whole, the work accomplished during the year in geographical exploration is satisfactory, and shows that this important and difficult selection of the duties of the department has received its full share of attention. The Surveyor-General alludes to the difficulty of providing officers to superintend the various field operations, and the necessity of further recruitment in view of the large number of prospective retirements. These matters, the Resolution reviewing the report says, are under the separate consideration of the Government of India.

THE police reorganisation scheme is taking a definite shape, and the necessity for increasing the rate of pay and securing a better class of men is fully recognised. It is suggested that, as a means of improving the prospects of sub-inspectors and head-constables, the police be linked to the subordinate executive service, that the district police reserves are also to be improved, and armed with something better than the brown bess. The reserves are to be armed and disciplined on the same principle as the Irish constabulary, and to be kept at certain centres and employed in serious disturbances.

SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

THE Bombay Government is making an attempt, the *Times of India* says, to solve the problem how best to keep the Secretariat in touch with the district officer, and the district officer in touch with the Secretariat. "Two young Civilians are to be put on duty at Poona during the rains to assist the Revenue and Judicial Secretary. Mr. Quin and Mr. Maconochie have been appointed this year. Thus in time, it is hoped, all junior Civilians will gain an insight into Secretariat work. The idea is not a bad one. But it is open to doubt whether Poona during the season is the place where a young officia has the best example set him of hard work Sixl months at a desk in the Secretariat would be much better training."

THE Home for Hindoo Widows in Bombay has, it is stated, on its rolls eighteen young Hindoo widows who are cared for by the the founder of the Home, Pundita Ramabai. The "Home" is supported at the expense of certain influential people of the United States, who are pledged to provide the Pundita with the necessary cost for the next ten years.

NEXT cold weather, says a contemporary, Calcutta will witness some military operations on a scale which has never before been known here. The manœuvres will consist of an attack of the city by a hostile fleet supposed to have eluded the British men-of-war in the Bay, and over-come all obstacles in the way of torpedoes, mines, and other destructive implements of war. The defence will be undertaken by the Buffs, the East Survey, and the Leinsters, assisted by a Battery from Barrackpore, and two Native Regiments. The use of such a demonstration in Calcutta is not apparent.

MR. A. P. PENNELL, Assistant Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, during Mr. Keene's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MR. L. P. SHIRRES, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Department, on leave, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. W, Carlyle, or until further orders.

THE editor of the *Akkbar-i-Am*, Lahore, has preferred a charge of libel against the editor and printer of the *Koh-i-Noor*, also printed at Lahore, for publishing that complainant received Rs. 15,000 from the Maharaja of Cashmere. The editor of the *Akhbar-i-Am*, in return, has accused defendant of receiving Rs.7,000 from Prince Amar Singh. The case is fixed for the 20th August.

THE punkha-pulling invention patented by Mr. Charles Ewing, and which is now in general use in the offices located in the Treasury buildings, has so far proved a success that the Government of India have issued a circular directing the introduction of this system of punkha-pulling in the Dalhousie Barrack, Fort william, and in all the barracks at Dum-Dum. A number of punkhas is set to motion by means of a large wheel which is manipulated by a couple of coolies, in three relays; according to the old system, 28 coolies would be required for the work. Mr. Ewing proposes still further to improve his invention by getting out from England self acting machines, which would dispense entirely with coolie labour.

THE following will be interesting to those who are interested in solving the sewage problem. We read in a London paper that, on June 29, the Native Guano Company opened the new sewage works, which have been erected by the corporation of Kingston, England, and handed them over to the company for the disposal of the sewage of Kingston and Surbiton, with a population of 36,000. In a short time, Hampton Wick, with a population of 2,500, will send its sewage to the same works, The process of treatment is that known as the "A. B. C." —alum, blood, charcoal, and clay. There are eight tanks, which hold 150,000 gallons each, or 1,200,000 gallons in all. When the sewage leaves the meter into which it has been pumped, it flows along channels to the tanks. It precipitates as it flows, and it finally passes into the Thames clear, bright, and odourless. The deposit is finally converted into what is called native guano, and sold at 3*l*, 10*s*. a ton. The Mayor of Kingston said that the Corporation had for twenty five years been trying to solve the problem—what to do with the sewage. Much money had been wasted, but now they had obtained the result for which they had been so long striving. The cost of the works and the treatment of the sewage would amount only to 4½d, in the pound, and for that money the sewage of the borough will be disposed of.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1889-90.)

Lecture by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday* the *5th Inst.* at 4½ P. M.

Subject : Theory of Analytic Functions. Multiple of Integrals.

Lecture by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday*, the *7th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Theory of Potential. Potential of Shells,

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *8th Inst.*, at 5½ P. M.

Subject : Antimony.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I.E, on *Thursday* the *8th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Pendulum and the Balance.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. D.,
August 3rd 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

Monday, August 5, 1889.

EXPANSION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Simla correspondent of the *Englishman* hears that as the expansion of the Legislative Councils in India to make them of a more representative character will require an Act of Parliament, nothing can be done now before Parliament dissolves. It is probable, however, that the Bill will be introduced next session, and that before that time the views of the Government of India on the subject will be made known.

Various schemes have been submitted to the Government of India for the proposed expansion of the Legislative Councils, and most elaborate minutes have been forwarded to the Secretary of State on the subject. Anxious care is bestowed on the question by both the Home and the India Government, but the scheme which should be adopted has not yet received its final shape. That the measure is beset with difficulties is admitted on all hands, but it cannot be denied that there should be no delay in making an attempt to remove these difficulties. The time has come, said Lord Dufferin, to take another step in the development of the liberal policy hitherto pursued by Government, and to give a still wider share in the administration of public affairs to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements and the confidence reposed in them by their fellow-countrymen are fitted to assist with their counsels the responsible rulers of their country. It is thus admitted by one of the most sagacious English statesmen, who have thoroughly studied Indian affairs, that India is fitted by education to assist our rulers in the work of legislation. Public opinion both in England and India is in favor of the proposed reform, and let us hope that it will be in such a form as will satisfy the legitimate political aspirations of the Indian community.

An attempt has been made by some of the Anglo-Indian papers to prove that the present constitution of the Supreme Council has a representative character, and that it does not require any reform. The *Pioneer* indicated in a recent issue the views of Anglo-Indian officials on the subject. The strength of the Council, says the Allahabad paper, as sanctioned by Statute is 12, exclusive of the Executive Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or the Punjab, as the case may be. Of these 12 members four are now officials and eight non-officials. Of these Mr. Halliday and Syed Ameer Hossain belong to Bengal; Mr. Quinton to the North-West Provinces, and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite to the Central Provinces. The eight non-officials are Mr. Steel, Mr. Evans, and Raja Durga Churn Law, representing Bengal; Sir D. M. Petit, Bombay; the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Madras; Maung Oh, Burma; Mahomed Ali Khan, the North-West Provinces; and Baba Khem Singh, the Punjab. It will thus be seen, says our contemporary, that Bengal is represented in all by five members out of twelve, a proportion which should be borne in mind by those who complain that the Province does not get its deserts. Looking at the composition of the Council from another point of view, our contemporary finds the commercial community represented by Mr. Steel, Sir D. M. Petit and Raja Durga Churn Law; the landed interest by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Raja Durga Churn Law (who is a zemindar as well as a merchant), and Mahomed Ali Khan, a jaghirdar; and the legal profession by Mr. Evans. Mr. Steel, again, is the representative of European enterprise, just as Raja Durga Churn Law and Sir D. M. Petit, a large mill-owner, represent native mercantile interests. Taking the members by race and religion there are two Europeans, two Hindus, a Parsee, a Mahomedan, a Sikh and a Buddhist. "It would be difficult, we imagine," adds the *Pioneer*, "to have a Council more truly representative in the only sense in which representation can be applied to this country. No exception can be taken, we imagine, to individual members each one of whom has been carefully chosen by the Government of India in accordance with the provisions of the Statute. The principle of selection by merit is denounced by those who are office-seekers pure and simple; but it is the only one possible in a country where there is no electorate, and where popular representation is still in the experimental stage even in the confined areas supervised by Municipalities and Local Boards. The expansion of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils will presumably take place this year, though we are as yet in the dark as to the increase that will be made in the number of members. Can it be urged, with any show of reason, that the power of nomination which the Government enjoys should be abrogated, to meet the wishes of the professional agitators? Or can any one, with the above list before him, deny that the Government have justified the retention of the privilege by the wise discrimination they have shown in selecting men of influence and high standing, and in treating the various races and sects with marked impartiality?" It is quite true that no exception can be taken to the present members of the Supreme Council. But can it be urged with any show of reason that these *seven* non-official members nominated by Government represent all the different sections of the Indian community, and all the varied interests which claim to be represented in the Council? If even the microscopic minority of Lord Dufferin, numbering several millions of educated men, cannot be admitted to represent the tesselated nationalities of India, how can *only* seven non-official members be acknowledged as representatives of the same nationalities? There are two Hindus in the Council to represent 144 millions of Hindu subjects of our gracious Sovereign. Is it not absurd to say on the face of this fact that the Council is 'representative?' What 'professional agitator' has ever asked Government to totally abrogate the power of nomination which it enjoys? Government has only been asked to combine nomination with representation so that there may be a fair proportion between nominated and representative members. Let the Government retain by all means the power of selecting men of influence and high standing, but at the same time let not the people be treated like 'dumb driven cattle,' but enjoy the privilege of having their own representatives in the Council.

Lord Dufferin described the scheme which he submitted for the proposed reform, 'as a plan for the enlargement of the Provincial Councils, for the enhancement of their status, the multiplication of their functions, the partial introduction into them of *the elective principle* and the liberalization of their general character as political institutions." Lord Dufferin, we thus see, recommended the partial adoption of the elective principle. The report is that both the Secretary of State and Lord Lansdowne are opposed to the introduction of such a principle. The report does not seem to be without foundation. A Bill, as we said above, will be introduced, next session, to amend the Councils Act, with a view of expanding the Legislative Councils, but care will be taken not to base such expansion on the elective principle. What the Government contemplate doing then seems to be to grant the right of discussing the Budget, and the right of interpellation, to the Supreme Council, and to expand the Provincial Councils by giving them a few more *nominated* members. If the 'elective principle,' even in the modified form recommended by Lord Dufferin, be withheld, the proposed expansion will be totally ineffective. The evils which we now all deplore will be intensified, and public dissatisfaction will be greatly increased. Nothing short of a modified form of the 'elective principle'—provided of course with proper safe-guards—will satisfy the native community, and any scheme which ignores the adoption of such a principle is not worthy of acceptance by the British Parliament. We have repeatedly shown that those who think that a sort of 'Parliamentary Government' will be introduced into the country, if the elective principle be adopted, labour under a great mistake. There is not the slightest fear of such a consequence. The country neither seeks it, nor is it at present fit for it. In recommending his scheme Lord Dufferin said :—"I am anxious to insist upon the fact that we are not introducing any essential alteration in that which already exists—we are not taking a new departure or starting upon fresh lines, or revolutionising the constitution of our present Councils. We are building upon those foundations which Sir Charles Wood exhibited such sagacity in laying; we are expanding, enlarging, multiplying but not radically changing. Though we are adopting the "Elective" principle to a modified extent, we must remember that in India, as it exists at present, no real representation of the people can be obtained; all that we hope to do is by associating with ourselves in the task of administration considerable number of persons, selected and elected from the educated classes, to place ourselves in contact with a larger surface of native opinion and to multiply the channels through which we may make ourselves acquainted with the wants and feelings of the various communities for whose welfare we are responsible. But while resorting largely and frankly to this instrumentality, we shall still retain in our own hands the whole of that sensitive machinery afforded by our Civil Service which spreading like a net-work over the land, has enabled us with signal success to adapt both our legislation and our policy to the expanding wants and shifting circumstances of the times. On most occasions, it will probably be found that the conclusions reached through either medium will be the same. When, however, they prove to be antagonistic, we have imposed upon the Head of each Provincial Executive the responsibility of determining by which of the two sources of information he will be guided. In conclusion should my colleagues and myself be fortunate enough to obtain the assent of the Secretary of State to our proposals, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have inaugurated a fresh advance along that path of wise, prudent, sympathetic and reasonable progress which as education advances in India, the intelligent public opinion of our native fellow-subjects will be entitled to demand, and we shall thus have given a further proof of the genuine desire of the Queen-Empress and of the Parliament and people of England to do anything in their power to meet the wishes, to satisfy the aspirations, and to promote the happiness of all classes and communities that are contained within our vast Indian Empire."

We do not agree with all the views expressed by Lord Dufferin upon this question. But we do agree with him in thinking that the present circumstances of the country demand the recognition of the elective principle, in however slight a form, and that by adopting this principle, the present Government will be building upon the foundation laid by Sir Charles Wood and his colleagues. The present Government will simply be expanding, enlarging, and multiplying, but not radically changing. It should be most emphatically stated, however, that nothing short of a formal recognition of the 'elective principle' in one form or another will satisfy, even in the remotest degree, the legitimate political aspirations of the educated classes of the native ty[illegible]mmuni

KASHMIR.

THE report is that the Viceroy will reconsider his decision about the Maharaja of Kashmir. We do not believe the report has any foundation in truth. The Maharaja has been deposed, and he has no chance of regaining his *gadi*. He may be shown courtesy by the Viceroy, but he must not deceive himself that he will get back his Raj. Forces have long been at work against the principality. If the truth must be told its strategical position is fatal to its being retained as an independent, or even a tributary State. During the life-time of the late Maharaja no plea could be obtained to destroy the independence of Kashmir. He was too astute a prince to give any loop-hole to his enemies. A vigilant watch was kept upon him; but no clue could be found to work his ruin. The theory of treasonable correspondence was started, but it could not be established. The Maharaja was loyal to the British Government, and he gave frequent proofs of his loyalty. He administered his State in such a manner that no fault could be found with it. His subjects were happy and contented, and were greatly attached to his person. Maladministration, therefore, could not be charged against him. The country prospered, the revenue increased, the laws were improved, and the people reaped the fruits of good government. Those who looked with greedy eyes upon Kashmir could not find an opportunity of raising an effective cry against it. After the death of the Maharaja the enemies of the Raj gained strength. Internal dissension was fomented; and the old theories were revived. The charges of malpractices and treasonable correspondence could not bear a close examination. We have before us the text of the letter which Maharaja Pratap Singh, the present occupant of the *Gadi*, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in May last. We are informed that the India Government treated with deserved contempt the allegations made by the enemies of the Maharaja regarding secret correspondence with Russia, conspiracy with Dhulip Singh, attempt to poison the British Resident, and similar charges. The letter plainly points out the source whence all these stories originated. Amar Singh, the brother of the Maharaja, the letter says, is his real enemy. He has poisoned the ear of the Viceroy against the present Maharaja, for purposes of his own. Treachery has been at work, and the Maharaja is the victim of a conspiracy. What truth there is in the statements made by the Maharaja may be seen by any one who has any knowledge of Kashmir intrigue. The letter says that Raja Ram Singh, Pandit Suraj Bal, and Pandit Bhag Ram are now in the confidence of the Maharaja, and are taken as his councillors. One of the official organs tells us that these very persons denounced him to the British Government, and certified that he was unfit to administer the State. What tactical move there may be in making such a statement is best known to the supporters of Amar Singh. Raja Ram Singh, on account of his professed predilections for Maharaja Pratap Singh, we suppose, has been removed from the Kashmir Administrative Council, and Amar Singh has been placed by the British Government at the head of affairs—a 'position,' we are told, "which he has earned by his loyal devotion to the new order of things." All disguise has now been removed, and the tool of the Maharaja's ruin has been openly recognised as the present virtual Chief of Kashmir.

One of the charges laid against the Maharaja is that he was constitutionally incompetent to manage the affairs of the Raj. It was satisfactorily proved, however, that the Maharaja has been as solicitous for the welfare of his subjects as any of his predecessors. Nay, in several instances he showed that he was capable of making great sacrifices for the benefit of his State. All his ministers bear testimony to the fact that his administrative abilities are of a high order. The allegation that he is weak-minded and is solely guided by his subordinates is entirely false. All the charges that have been laid against him are too unsubstantial to be worthy of formal refutation. The Council which has been created is entirely under the control of the Resident. Its nominal President is a mere puppet. The Resident is the virtual ruler, and his will is law. The power of this officer is of course derived from a higher source [illegible] he has received have been the subject of anxious deliberation in the Foreign Office, and we may be sure that the Resident does not act without authority. There is some talk of changing the Resident. What good that will do, we do not know. Whether Colonel Nisbet rules Kashmir, or Major Massy of Kuppurthala takes the rod in his hand, it is all the same to the outside public and the residents of the unhappy valley. Why then change one instrument for another? If the policy of the Government with respect to Kashmir has been settled, it cannot be altered either by Major Massy, or any of his confreres.

The conduct of the Government towards the Maharaja has created a feeling of alarm among the Native Princes. They feel that their tenure of office is not worth a day's purchase. Their treaty-rights are absolutely of no weight. They are entirely at the mercy of the British officials. All their professions of loyalty are of no avail. They may be swept away by a stroke of the pen. With what perfect ease the ruler of a native State can be removed from his *Gadi* may be seen from the style of the letter addressed by the Resident to the Prime Minister of the Maharaja:—

"I beg to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, has after full consideration of affairs in the Cashmere State for a long time past, ordered me to inform His Highness the Maharajah that for a time at least he will be expected to refrain from all interference in the administration. He will retain his rank and dignity as chief of the State, but full powers of Government will be vested in a Council consisting of the Maharajah's brothers and three or four officials selected by the Government of India. It is not thought desirable that one of these officials should be an Englishman. Besides retaining his rank and dignity the Maharajah will receive from the revenues of the State an annual sum sufficient to maintain his household in due comfort and to defray any expenditure that may rightly devolve upon him; but he will have no power of alienating the State revenues and the sum placed at his disposal, though adequate, will not be extravagantly large." His Highness the Maharajah and the members of Council should thoroughly understand that although the Council will have full powers of administration they will be expected to exercise these powers under the guidance of the British Resident. They will take no step of importance without consulting him, and they will follow his advice whenever it may be offered."

If Kashmir, a first class Native State—whose chiefs have always been loyal to the British Throne, and scrupulously observed the conditions imposed upon them by Treaties solemnly entered into with them—could be treated so cavalierly, in utter disregard of treaty-rights, by the Paramount Power, what security is there for the smaller States for their existence? The armies of the Native States are being improved. It is anxiously asked whether there is a deep-seated policy in thus improving them? Will these armies turn their arms against their own chiefs? We may tell persons once for all, that ask such questions that if the Government wish to sweep away the Native States, it will not be necessary to resort to expedients like those suggested by them. As soon as the fiat will go forth against any State, it will cease to exist. The pretext employed for deposing the Maharaja of Kashmir is a very convenient one. The Maharaja is intellectually unfit to govern his State. He must make room for another. The Maharaja, we are told, entreats the Viceroy to relieve him of the cares of State. 'Voluntary abdication' disarms all public criticism, and an obnoxious prince can be removed without the slightest friction.

Since the above was written, we see the pretext of voluntary abdication has been dropped, and a new and most important issue has been raised. Says the *Pioneer*:—

The fact is that Kashmir affairs have long been in a State which called for the active interference of the Government of India, and the only charge that can be brought against the latter is that they showed too great forbearance towards the Maharaja and his creatures. Lord Cross is fully aware of this, and were he to publish a blue-book containing the history of Kashmir during the last few years, with the intrigues and counter-intrigues of the Durbar, the recent action of the Government would be more than justified. But there is always a reluctance at the India Office to publish State documents: they are, indeed, kept in reserve so long that on their appearance the subject with which they deal has only too often lost its interest. But in a case like the present, where the motives of the Government of India have been openly impugned, it would seem desirable in every way that a full statement of the case as it stands should be immediately made public. It would be of the greatest value as tending to nullify the effect of the various stories so recklessly circulated by the "friends" of the Maharaja, and at the same time prove that there has been no new departure in the policy of the Government to the feudatory Chiefs. The statement may either be made by the Secretary of State or by the Viceroy, it matters but little which, but perhaps greater weight would be attached to it, if it were put forward in this country. Lord Cross intimated some time ago that he and his Council fully endorsed the action taken by the Government of India, and this being the case no question can arise of any difference of opinion between the Indian and the home authorities. As regards the Maharaja's letter it seems absolutely necessary that some of the points raised in it should be dealt with forthwith. Thus it might be shown that His Highness has no warrant for saying that the Government of India treated the treasonable letters as "beneath notice." How he came to arrive at this conclusion it is difficult to imagine, but he of course makes the most of the assumption.

Any one who will take the trouble of reading between the lines will see at once that the charge of intrigue and conspiracy has been distinctly laid, and now the Maharaja will be fully justified in calling for an inquiry, and the Government is bound in honor to institute it. Intellectual incompetence, administrative inefficiency, voluntary abdication and such other allegations have been seen to be utterly futile, and now the serious charge of 'intrigue' has been laid against the unfortunate Maharaja. If the charge be substantiated, of course, the Prince will meet with no sympathy. He will then deserve his fate. If the suspicion hinted at has even the faintest trace of truth in it, a full statement of the case should certainly be made, to put at rest the damaging remarks which are so freely made.

MEDICAL *ZABARDUSTISM*.

THERE is a rule in our Medical Service Code to the effect that officers should every seven years give proofs of keeping up professional knowledge. This rule does not of course apply to "Covenanters." The test is hardly necessary in cases of officers having charge of hospitals and dispensaries, as in the natural course of things they are expected to gather experience by practice. It would of course be much needed in the case of purely ministerial officers whose report-writing and fault-finding duties may well be supposed to have blunted the modicum of "professional knowledge" with which they started life and got into the service by some postern. Jealousy of the regular service is, however, always strong in these very ministerial officers and the friction is at times great, particularly when is officer is imported from outside and is placed over subordinates with whom he cares to have no touch. A case in point is now before the public. Assistant Surgeons Kali Krishna Bagchi, Asoka Krishna Saha and Pratap Chandra Kar have been suspended by Dr. Hilson, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, under circumstances which will appear with sufficient clearness from the explanation submitted by the first-named gentleman to the Principal of the Medical College.

On the 3rd April last, I voluntarily applied for being examined under the rules applicable to Assistant Surgeons, who had served more than 5 years, and on obtaining permission appeared at the written and *viva voce* examinations held under the rules promulgated by the Government of India in their order No. 50 of 15th September 1868; and have reasons to believe that I was declared passed by the examiners who conducted the examination under these rules.

On the 17th June last, I received your order calling on me to be ready for written re-examination, and on the 19th I was directed to appear for the purpose on the 20th at 12 o'clock. This I respectfully declined doing, as no such re-examination was contemplated in the above rules, and as the result of the recent examination I had undergone had, as I have reasons to believe, already proved favourable to me. On the 25th June you were pleased to invite me to a conference, when a Memo, recorded by the

Inspector-General, was read out to me, in which it was stated that as the answers given by me at the last examination did not appear to him to represent accurately "our own knowledge of the subjects of examination," the Inspector-General had, therefore, drawn up a few questions which he wished me to answer "in order to test this point." This at once struck me as questioning my integrity in the examination-room, where I underwent the examination under proper safeguards and under the immediate supervision of Drs. Coates, Jameson, Maher and others, and as my honour was thus at stake, I naturally came to the conclusion that by submitting to re-examination I would be giving a handle to the supposition that the above suspicion bore at least some semblance of truth, and being of this opinion I thought it would be best humbly to decline to under-go the re-examination rather than give rise to an idea, however unfounded, to my having done any thing improper in the examination. This was the sole reason why I held myself aloof from the re-examination, and it was only from a strong feeling of saving my reputation from unjust and undeserving imputations, that I was compelled to take a step, which I am exceedingly sorry to find the Inspector-General has construed into an act of disobedience.

If the re-examination is permissible under the rules, and intended to be supplementary to that already held in order to fill up some gap in the test proposed under these rules by the professors of the Medical College to which I had been already subjected in May last, I am perfectly willing, as at all times I should be, to undergo it. Only I respectfully wish it to be declared that it is not in consequence of any suspicion of the fairness of the last preceding examination that I am being subjected to this supplementary test, but solely for the purpose of answering a few questions which the Inspector-General has considered it proper to put to me in addition to those set by the professors of the Medical College under the rules laid down by the Government of India.

We are afraid that this explanation has not been quite acceptable to the ruffled temper of the Inspector General, and we believe it is contemplated to dismiss the delinquents. We confess, we fail to perceive any breach of official etiquette or disobedience on the part of these poor Assistants, particularly when they were peremptorily denied even two hours' time to pause and reflect upon the situation and their duties under the circumstances. It strikes us that if any one is to blame in the matter it is the Inspector General himself and there is no excuse for his hasty and ill-judged action in peremptorily suspending these gentlemen by wire from Darjeeling as he did on the 27th June last. They simply stood by their rights and entered a dignified protest against an unmerited obloquy attaching to them and, we may add, to their Examiners.

The rules under which these examinations are held are contained in the orders of Government of India, No. 50 of the 15th September 1868, no. 31 of 17th May 1869, and no. 19 of 19th October 1880, wherein amongst other matters it is laid down that "the questions are to be prepared by the Professors of the Medical College in their own hand," and that they will then "be forwarded under seal of the Principal Medical College to the Deputy Inspector General (now the Provincial Inspector General of Civil Hospitals) who is to transmit them (unopened) with his docket to the President of theExamining Committee. The questions together with the replies will be returned to the Deputy Inspector General, who will forward them to the Principal of the Medical College together with the result of the Committee's own *viva voce* examination." In accordance with these rules an examination is held. The candidates satisfactorily pass the examination. The rules nowhere provide for, or sanction, re-examination either by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals or by any body else. An examiner's success or failure at these examinations depends solely on the opinion passed on him by the constituted body of examiners, and the rules do not empower any other authority to question their opinion on the point. No re-examination is contemplated therein, and beyond the professional body of examiners no other authority has been empowered by these rules to frame questions or institute a supplementary examination, a duty that the Inspector General has, in his mistaken zeal, taken upon himself. How the answers of the candidates appeared to the Inspector-General not to "represent accurately their own knowledge of the subjects of examination," is not clear, unless in the same breath that functionery chose to impeach the honesty of the candidates and of their guards. What right again had the Inspector-General to draw up a few questions himself unless he distrusted the fidelity of the legally constituted board of examiners? These are matters which require clearing up and explanation before the supposed delinquents are any way dealt with. As gentlemen it was their bounden duty to protest against suggestions questioning their probity, and if we are informed aright they had in doing so the support and countenance of those who understand these things a deal better than themselves or any body else. The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals may from his official height of coolness cast indiscriminate slur upon the examinees and examiners, but he must not be surprised if he finds himself opposed. As the matter has drawn public attention Sir Steuart Bayley will probably enquire into it and decide.

The Inspector General, under the rules, seems to be no better than a mere channel of transmission of the questions and the answers, and when in breach of official etiquette he satisfied his curiosity by reading over the papers what probably struck him was their remarkable success, and this at once suggested to him the idea of unfairness. If the Inspector General cared to enquire into the antecedents of some of the candidates with half the care that he devoted to matters to which we shall presently refer, he would have found that he had to deal with men who had uniformly done well. In the *viva voce* examination regarding which these unworthy hints would be ridiculously out of place, two of the candidates did remarkably well, and actually earned the congratulations of their respective Examiners. If two of the answer-papers resembled each other in some respects it was because two of the candidates had read together for months before the examination. The learned Inspector General, however, was of opinion that the examinees had in the presence of Dr. Coates, who was sitting at the same table with them, copied from a *big* book which he is unable to lay his hands upon. Instead of making the enquiries which the circumstances of the case require the Inspector General gets a measurement of the examination theatre, a plan of the seats, their distances from each other, and their relative arrangement. He enquires also when the questions were recieved, where they remained and whether the bearer could not have been bribed over and let the candidates have a look at their sealed and "unopened" contents. This illegal procedure, however, did not recommend itself to the good sense of the Governors of the Mayo Hospital, who headed by Sir Comer Petheram declined to give effect to the Inspector General's order of suspension of Babu Kali Krishna Bagchi, whose services had been lent to them. He was mortified again to find that the Governors of the Hospital are made of a different stuff from the pliant Charitable Hospital Committees that he used to deal with in his happy North-Western days. In downright wrath, therefore, he withdraws Dr. Bagchi's services from the hosptital and proceeds to deal with him himself. It is probable that the Government of Bengal may be influenced to give effect to his recommendation for the dismissal of the Assistant Surgeons mentioned above, but the Government of India with whom the ultimate decision of the case will rest will, no doubt, take an impartial and correct view of the matter.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE well-known apathy of Parliament to matters Indian in general seems to be more due to the strictness of the rules of procedure of the House on the subject than to any desire of the Hon'ble members to shut out the topics from their programme of debate. On Thursday, the 11th of July, Sir Roper Lethbridge whose deep and abiding interest in Indian welfare cannot be too highly praised, bitterly complained of this cramping process. The effect of the new rule of the last year in regard to the yearly debate on the Indian Budget, has been to preclude all general discussion of Indian affairs, and to admit therein nothing but Indian Finance. It is true that the chances of the ballot have occasionally afforded to individual members the opportunity of raising debate on some specific point relating to India, and those opportunities have been partially utilised. But this opportunity is, of course, confined to those members who are successful in the ballot, and it is clear that under present circumstauces, the possibility of discussing any important Indian question is of exceedingly rare occurrence, and is left absolutely to chance. What is wanted is, not that these discussions should be on isolated topics only, but that opportunity should be given for such a general discussion as that which formerly took place on the introduction of the Indian Budget. Similar opportunities in regard to Home, and even to Colonial affairs, are afforded in abundance in the debates on the estimates. There is, however, no discussion of Indian estimates other than the debate on the Indian Budget; and the solitary opportunity of raising such a discussion has been taken away by this new rule. The House at large is not at all aware of this remarkable, as well as disastrous, effect of the new rule. But the effect is very generally and very bitterly resented in India; it is attributed to the apathy of the House by those who are not aware that it is due to the rules of procedure. Sir Roper, therefore, earnestly appealed to the House whether Her Majesty's Government cannot propose to the House some alteration of a rule which has produced results that are, in the opinion of the people of India, so objectionable in their character.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor reached Durbhanga on Monday last when His Highness the Maharaja accorded him a brilliant reception. His Honor drove through the affected tracts and visited Pratahpur by train. The crops in the south of the District are said to be looking well and if the floods subside at the rate they are doing there seems to be every hope of tiding over the difficulties. Though famine prices still obtain in Behar and are expected to do so for sometime the heavy rains that have recently fallen in those tracts are taken to have practically averted serious distress. It is said mahajans are giving advances to raiyats who are working in the fields and their stock is ample. Relief work in a modified form is still going on. The rains have interfered with the programme of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour and his Honor is expected back to town on the 8th instant.

FAMINE and disease are not the only visitations of Ganjam. The latest news is that there has been too much rain. In many parts the fields are under water and the raiyats are prevented from working. About 60,000 people including women and children had to be relieved before. The number will be now considerably augmented we are afraid.

THE Meeting of the Legislative Council fixed for Wednesday last has been postponed till the 14th instant.

WE are glad to notice that Kumar Gopendra Krishna Bahadur has been appointed to act as District Magistrate of Faridpur. We congratulate the young "native civilian" on his well-earned promotion.

THE Shah of Persia after enjoying to his fill the genial hospitality of England left it for France on Monday last and has reached Paris where also he has been warmly welcomed. It is well known that his Majesty's tour is not one of pleasure, but is deplomatic as well as economic. His Majesty visited a number of mills and manufacturies in England and has arranged for the import of skilled labour for starting new industries in his country. It is well for the peace and prosperity of Central Asia that the friendship between England and Persia will thus be firmly cemented.

The Kerki Endowment case of Benares in which Captain Hearsay and some other gentlemen interested themselves so much and the facts of which are pretty well-known to our readers, recently formed the subject of a question from Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons. Sir John Gorst held out no prospects of a public enquiry and contented himself with the common place remark that the ordinary Civil Courts were open to the Trustees of the Temple and Chattra which were to receive the benefit of the endowment of Amrita Rao and Venayak Rao, which was so inexplicably escheated in the dark days of mutiny, although the boy Madhava Rao was absolved, by Mr. Mayne in his Report of any fixed criminal purpose.

Rani Rajkumari Dasi, the widowed sister-in-law of our well-known townsman Babu Jadulal Mullick, has offered through him to establish an endowment fund for the payment of the fees of fifty Hindu students at the Sanskrit Collegiate School at the reduced rate of one rupee a month, the necessary arrangements to be effected by a trust of which the Rani and Babu Jadulal Mullick are to be managing trustees. The conditions of the offer are, that the recipients are to be respectable but not in well-to-do circumstances; that these foundation scholars are to be called Pran Kissen Mullick's scholars, and that they are to be the selected by the managing trustees for the time being subject to the approval of the Principal of the College. The Lieutenant-Governor has thanked the Rani for her well-directed liberality and added that he would be prepared to give his favourable consideration to any similar benefactions for the encouragement of students in Sanskrit learning.

Inspite of orders to the contrary General Boulanger stood for election for the Councils General in no less than twelve hundred cantons but has been elected only in twelve. Popular sympathy does not, therefore, seem to run in his favour so high now as it used to do formerly. The High Court of Justice in the meantime has proclaimed that unless the General and Messrs. Dillon and Rochefort appear before the authorities in Paris within ten days, they will be declared rebels, and their property will be confiscated. A raid has been made by the police on the Paris newspapers for having published secret evidence in the Boulanger case, which was stolen from the Government printers. The editor of the Boulangist paper *Concorde* has been arrested, and the offices of the paper searched.

The report about Sir Roper Lethbridge's resignation of his seat for South Kensington seems to be untrue. He has only intimated to his committee that, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, he will not seek re-election for South Kensington, as he is of opinion that members for city constituencies should be prepared to live altogether in town, and the state of Sir Roper's health does not admit of this.

In the House of Lords, Lord Cross has announced that thirteen Commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery would be offered to students at Cooper's Hill College. This will be so much relief let us hope to the Indian revenue upon which the Cooper's Hill gurantee is a sort of first charge in legal parlance.

It is said that a party of Engineers is at present at work in making observations between Midnapore and Calcutta with a view to making a survey for a railway, probably in connection with the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

The Bengal-Nagpore Railway though not expected to be finished soon may be ready for goods-traffic in the Bengal, end by November next, as far as Chakradinpore. The Damuda bridge is not likely to be completed before March, but a temporary structure will be built for present purposes. The other minor bridges have been completed.

We notice with pleasure that our Corporators have had the good sense to select Babu Kalicharan Ghose as the Special Land Acquisition Collector for the purposes of the proposed Central Road. The road will pass through a crowded locality, the valuation of land in which requires the most careful, we were going to add, the most anxious deliberation. Babu Kalicharan by his tried ability and unquestioned integrity is eminently fitted to discharge the delicate and difficult duties of the post, and there is no doubt that the utmost possible care will be taken of the rate-payer's money as well as of the interests of those whose land will be taken up. Iniquitous as the whole process of acquisition under the new law may be in its essence, it is a consolation to feel that it will be conducted by a properly qualified officer. If people expect to make their fortune over night simply because the *kumpany* takes up their land they will of course be disillusioned.

Effective measures for putting down illicit trade in exciseable articles is one of the commendable features of the new Excise policy of our Government. District Officers have, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, been authorized to distribute rewards up to Rs. 100 in all cases under section 77 of the Excise Act, without reference to higher authority, and whether the fine imposed is realized or not. To make imposition and realization of fines a criterion for reward would be a bad way of stimulating an officer's zeal, which would be apt to be mistaken at times in view of the reward itself and a departure from this policy would be a distinct gain. As it is, no little oppression is exercised in consequence of this faulty system.

In the House of Lords Lord Northbrook, in moving for the production of the correspondence that had taken place relative to the English import duties on silver plate of Indian manufacture, dwelt on the evils attending the duty in question. Lord Cross said he fully agreed with Lord Northbrook that the duty was in every way hurtful, and said he would give Mr. Goschen no peace until he had repealed it and modified the laws relative to compulsory hall-marking, and so facilitated the import into England of Indian silver plate. The repeal will be quite acceptable to the Indian manufacturer who will soon take an important place in the untrammelled trade.

The marriage of the Duke of Fife with Princess Louise of Wales was solemnized on the 27th June at Buckingham Palace chapel with great *eclat*. The ceremony passed off most brilliantly; and an enormous crowd heartily cheered the couple as they drove down to the Duke's house at Richmond, where they spend their honeymoon. This is one of those rare instances in which a member of the British royal family has been wedded to a subject. The Earl has been made a Duke in honor of the occasion and he is said to boast of one of the longest rent rolls in the realm. May the pair be happy and long may such happiness be.

The Simla clerk's lot is perhaps not yet so bad as was apprehended. A Simla telegram states that the Allowances Committee has not yet finished taking evidence in one part of the subject. It is doubtful whether any large reductions will result from the enquiry. Reductions so far as the poor clerks are concerned would be a cruelty when you take them all the way to Simla and keep them there shivering for eight months and more.

When writing about the proceedings of the last meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University we overlooked what was put forth as a strong argument. Mr. Tawney cited the instance of a Head Master who had written the word "anomaly" with an *i* instead of "y," and thereupon argued that all private institutions should be left to the arbitrary will of certain Inspectors of Schools. Some Principals and Head Masters are not senior optimes in the art of caligraphy, and it may be open to question whether the offending Head Master is guilty of ignorance, or a victim of mislection. We do not, however, wish to raise that question. Mr. Tawney is not a Professor of Logic but he should have been able to discover the inconsistency of his argument. A Head Master is not necessarily a teacher of the English language, and when he commits an error in not spelling, the school with which he is connected is necessarily unfit to train boys up to the Entrance Standard. What if the school should have a teacher for English distinct from the Head Master? We know nothing of the school in question, but we do think that the argument coming as it did from Mr. Tawney was a bad one. It was calculated, as it evidently was, to mislead the meeting and not to contribute to an elucidation of the subject. We may observe also that under the rules of the University a school has to be certified as having adequate provision for teaching up to the Entrance Standard before it is permitted to send up candidates. Who was it that certified the school in question, and gave the necessary sanction to send up candidates? Was it Mr. Tawney, or Dr. Ray, or any other Registrar? If the rule in question had been duly enforced by the Syndicate the monstrous evil of a Head Master writing the word "anomaly" with an *i* would never have occurred. This simple rule being on the records should have, to impartial people, shown that the additional arbitrary and unjust rule adopted at the last meeting was not at all called for. The fact is that some of the higher Educational officers are evidently inspired by a desire to put down High Education and not to act up to the noble motto of the University:—"The Advancement of Learning."

When we wrote the other day the story of "the Logic of the Palm fruit and the Crow" we had not seen the report of Dr. Waddell, and depended entirely upon the discussion about the Kurseong papaya which appeared in the *Englishman*. We were thereby led to the inference that the Doctor held that the papaya was the cause of the cholera. Our contemporary summed up the substance of several letters by saying: "In our correspondence columns will be found a letter from Dr. Waddell which every unbiased mind will take as finally settling the disputed point in regard to the unfortunate Kurseong cholera case. Our original statement that Dr. Smith died from having eaten the papaya fruit has been established by an overwhelming weight of evidence." It appears, however, that Dr. Waddell did not commit himself fully to this extent. In his report he summed up by saying "that the papaya conveyed the cholera-poison seems more than probable, but that it certainly did so must remain undetermined owing to the want of the last link in the chain of evidence against it." This falls very much short of the *ex-cathedra* assertion of our contemporary, that it is positively proved that the papaya was the cause of the offence, and we think it due in all fairness to Dr. Waddell to put this fact clearly before our readers. With the counter-statements of the Rev. Mr. Wood and others published in the *Englishman* we are far from being in a position to take upon ourselves to enter into any discussion about the causation of cholera. Our logic of the crow is all safe. So are crows from all charge of mischief when sitting on palm. So also for the present are the many thousands of persons who are admirers of papaya. They may eat it with perfect safety. Those who are afflicted with costiveness or piles need not at all forego their favorite fruit.

We said in our last issue that the committee of enquiry appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University was a sham. The committee have, at their very first meeting on Saturday last, afforded us a good proof in support of our assertion. The worthy members came to a resolution that those of their colleagues who have signed the requisition should be called upon "to specify their charges and substantiate them as far as possible." The wisdom of this is excellent. Father Loyola himself could not have suggested a better plan to make those few persons who are in the committee completely abortive. As members of the Committee they now occupy the position of judges, but if the resolution be carried out they would reduce themselves to the position of plaintiffs, and their opinion in the final report would be utterly worthless. We only hope the worthy gentlemen who in the interests of the community urged the inquiry would not allow themselves to be caught in the trap which has been laid for their confusion.

MR. BEAMES, a member of the Board of Revenue, has put an interpretation upon the Income Tax Act at which not only all members of the Chamber of Commerce, in the words of Mr. Pugh, who appeared before that gentleman on behalf of certain marwari merchants of Burabazar, but all affected by the Act in any way will stand aghast. Mr. Beames said that it has always been the practice to tax people on the property in their possession *plus* the profit which they may make during the year. This would of course include all unrealized stock and would make no allowance for depreciation of the value of stock. The tax is, therefore, not on the income actually made as appearing from one's books, but which *could, may, or may have been*, made. That is certainly a strange interpretation of the law by which Lord Dufferin introduced his "little premium on peace," and if it be a correct interpretation it is high time that a change were made in the law. As Mr. Pugh put it clearly, the Income Tax is to be levied upon people who make money and on the money which they make; not upon money which they do not make. When the learned Counsel put it to Mr. Beames *point blank* as to whether assessments are to be made or not, if even no profits should be made, Mr. Beames declined to argue the point. This is certainly not a very satisfactory way of disposing of the serious issues raised. If the Board of Revenue is unable or unwilling to remedy the evil, appeal to Government, and, if necessary, to the legislature, must be made. The present administration of Income Tax in Calcutta is but a poor improvement on the past, and if such monstrous and absurd interpretation of the law be sanctioned it will be simply impossible to carry on any business.

A loan of fifty lacs for the construction of the proposed Central road has at last been sanctioned to be raised.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, 31st July, 1889.

Death has of late been very busy among prominent members of the native community in this Presidency. Two native gentlemen have been gathered to their fathers during the past week. Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, of the Bombay Civil Service, was struck down with paralysis at Shikarpur on the morning of the 22nd instant and died the same evening at 9 o'clock. He was a distinguished linguist. Before going up for the Civil Service in England he had studied in India Sanskrit, Latin and Greek in the last of which classical languages he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in the Bombay University. Whilst in England he studied French, German, Italian and Spanish. He had also made himself familiar with Pali, Zend, Arabic, Persian, Canarese, and Gujarati, to say nothing of Marathi which was his vernacular. He was a man of a most genial temperament, being simple and unassuming in his manners. Before going to Karachi he had asked to be allowed to remain in Gujerat, the climate of which seemed to agree with him; but the exigencies of the service required his presence in Sind where he died in harness. On his last visit to England he took his mother and wife with him. He was the first Hindu on this side of India who had passed his competitive examination in England with great credit. The other native gentleman whose loss is keenly felt in Bombay society is Mr. Cumrudin Tyebji, the the first Mahomedan Solicitor of the High Court. Mr. Cumrudin was the elder brother of Mr. Budrudin Tyebji, Barrister-at-law. Mr. Cumrudin was the third son of Mr. Tyebji Bhaimea—a well-to-do Borah gentleman of advanced views. Two of his sons, Messrs. Cumrudin and Budrudin he sent to England and so pleased was he with the education which they received that he recommended to all his sons to go to England for purposes of education. This recommendation has been so well carried out that no less than forty members of Mr. Tyebji's family are said to have been educated in England. The result of this is to be seen in the polished manners and liberal views of these gentlemen. Mr. Cumrudin went to England when he was only sixteen years of age, after receiving substantial education at the Elphinstone College. In London he was articled to a well-known firm of solicitors Messrs. Ashurst Morris and Crisp, under whom he studied law for five years, and at the end of that period passed his solicitor's examination. After passing the examination he continued his stay in London for a further period of three years with a view to perfect himself in the practice of his profession. On his return to Bombay in 1857 he started business on his own account. Subsequently he took Mr. Green as a partner and the firm came to be subsequently known as that of Green and Tyebji. On Mr. Green leaving the firm, Mr. R. M. Sayani was admitted as a partner and the firm was carried on by the name of Tyebji and Sayani. On Mr. Sayani joining the firm of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, Mr. Cumrudin took Mr. Dayabhai Jaduram as his partner under the style of Tyebji and Dayabhai. In its early days, when competition for business was not so keen as at present, the firm did roaring business, many native merchants having given it their full support. At one time the firm had amassed a considerable fortune. It was Mr. Cumrudin's helping hand which set up his brother, Mr. Budrudin, now one of the most successful members of the native bar in our High Court. There was hardly a case which went up from Mr. Cumrudin in which his brother did not appear as a junior counsel. For some time past Mr. Cumrudin had been suffering from diabetes and was confined to his bed for the greater part of the last year and a half. He was very highly respected among his community. By the profession, too, he was held in great esteem.

Lord Reay's reply to the letter addressed to him by Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, calling attention to Mr. Ommaney's attack on the Parsi community conveys an assurance to that community that the feelings of Government towards the Parsis are absolutely unchanged, and that nothing has occurred which could in the slightest degree warrant Government not to repose in the Parsi community the confidence to which it is entitled by its past history. This assurance has on the whole soothed the feelings of the more reasonable and sober section of the Parsi community, except perhaps a microscopic minority represented notably by the *Rast Goftar* and a few editors of the Parsi papers. These hypercritical writers are twisting the clear words of Lord Reay's letter to suit their own construction of the passage in Mr. Ommaney's Note. His Excellency, who may be presumed to know better what meaning was intended to be attached to the objectionable passage, tells Mr. Dinshaw in the most unmistakeable language that 'it must be clearly understood that Government do not put on the passage of Mr. Ommaney's report from which the words quoted by you are taken, the construction given to it in your letter.' But the conductors of the Parsi papers are by no means satisfied with this explanation. They seem to ignore the force of the fact so prominently brought to their notice in the second para. of Lord Reay's reply that 'an officer addressing a confidential report to Government is, in duty bound, to express his own opinions freely irrespective of the views entertained by Government.' No truth can ever become known to Government if the officer entrusted with any inquiry were to report, not the result arrived at by him after a most painful process of enquiry, but what would be most acceptable to Government or the public. In saying this I by no means defend the objectionable passage in Mr. Ommaney's Note but maintain that Government has done nothing to indicate that they at all share the views of Mr. Ommaney, and after the public assurance given by Lord Reay it does seem unseemly that the *Rast Goftar* and other Parsi papers should urge the Parsis to send a firm but respectful protest to 'higher authorities.' 'If' says the writer in the *Rast Goftar*,' they were to hold a meeting—and it goes without saying that it will be a monster meeting—and send an appeal on behalf of the community to the British Parliament, or the Secretary of State, no one, not even the Bombay Government, would now accuse them of being headlong or impetuous in their action.' I venture to say that the Bombay Government after the explanation given in Lord Reay's letter will not only call any action of this kind taken by the community as headlong or impetuous but foolish and ridiculous, and that the rest of the community will support the Government in this view. I notice from the Parsi papers that some of these agitators in spite of the sober advice of their thoughtful leaders, such as Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, Mr. Sarabji Shapurji Bengali and others, have prepared a requisition for despatch to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, calling upon him to convene a public meeting of the Parsis for adopting a protest against the aspersions cast upon them in Mr. Ommaney's Note. The requisition adds that Lord Reay's reply to Sir Dinshaw Petit's letter is not satisfactory, and that an opportunity should be given to the Bombay Government and to the Secretary of State for India for an expression of their opinion that they attach no weight whatever to Mr. Ommaney's strictures against the Parsis. This step, be it remembered, is to be taken in spite of Lord Reay's emphatic assertion that 'the silence of Government with reference to those opinions expressed in such documents cannot be construed as approval or adoption.

The contagion of strikes seems to have extended to the neighbouring State of Baroda. The bankers and traders of the Gaekwar's capital have found out a grievance in the working of the new Stamp Act which comes into force from the 1st August (tomorrow). Under the provisions of the new Act sight drafts and other documents have been charged with the duty of one anna from which they were hitherto exempt. It is quite clear that if they had any grievance in the matter, they ought to have sought it in a constitutional way. But instead of resorting to lawful methods for ventilating their complaints they adopted precisely the mode which deserved to be put down with a high hand, and it is satisfactory to see that the Dewan's vigorous action in indenting upon Broach and Ahmedabad for prompt help brought a number of dealers to open shops of grains, vegetables and other necessaries of life, and the strikers have been forced to submit and business has been resumed on the Dewan promising not to put the objectionable sections of the new Act into force until after the return of the Maharaja to the capital. It is a pity that the Maharaja has been so long absent from the capital. I feel pretty sure that his presence at Baroda at this juncture would not have given rise to any such agitation, as he would have felt the pulse of the popular feeling before giving effect to the provisions of the new Act.

It is satisfactory to know that reforms in the Native State of Jamnagar are being vigorously carried out by Mr. Maganlal, who is now allowed by the Jam Saheb a rather free hand in the matter. Mr. Maganlal has given proof of his earnestness by offering to cut down his own salary by Rs. 500 a month and undertaking to manage departmentally the customs and other sources of revenue which were hitherto farmed out to private individuals. This change will in itself result in an increase in revenue of something like a lakh and a half every year. It is now pretty certain that if the Dewan is allowed to pursue his present methods of economical reforms, uninterfered with by His Highness the Jam, Mr. Maganlal will be able to show a considerable increase in revenue to permit of the debts of the State being appreciably reduced. The present able Political Agent of Kathiawar, Mr. Lely, watches the progress of reforms in Jamnagar with almost parental care.

"NOTHING LESS THAN A MIRACLE."

THE DOCTORS DELUDED, BUT THE PATIENT'S LIFE SAVED.

St. Helens Chronicle, April 9th.

The vile compounds placed in the market by unscrupulous empirics have produced an almost general tendency to pooh-pooh the efficacy of *all* patent medicines; and so human experience all the world over serves to show that that which was ordained for the common good is, through shameful abuse, often deprived of its ministering function. The quack, whether in the laboratory or the workshop, has no greater enemy than Science. It follows that the days of the spurious are numbered in proportion as scientific knowledge extends its influence, just as light will annihilate darkness.

When brought into competition with some of the scientifically-prepared remedies which now obtain, the quack's compounds can have only a feeble and transient existence. The charlatan pretends to eradicate all the ills that flesh is heir to; while the scientist, with an analytical knowledge of the properties of his speciality, merely claims to cure specific diseases, to which the human frame is liable,

A case has just come to our knowledge which exemplifies most eloquently the value of a certain patent medicine, which, in a comparatively short time, seems to have made its flight to the loftiest altitudes in the medicinal world.

The subject of the case alluded to is Mrs. Jane Oldfield, who carries on a brisk grocery business in Traverse-street, St. Helens. Mrs. Oldfield is now sixty-seven years of age, so that she has only three more years to see to complete the allotted span of life. Our representative waited upon her on Saturday night last to investigate, for the statements made to us concerning her recovery from a terrible attack of illness were too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

The reporter saw the Misses Oldfield, the two daughters of the lady. They not only verified the statements made, but willingly vouchsafed information which showed that their mother's life had been saved by nothing less than a miracle.

"My mother," said the eldest daughter, "was born in Bridge Street, St. Helens, but she has been in business in this shop for a long time. For seven years she suffered from kidney disease. Nearly three years ago, being somewhat better, she went to Liverpool on the occasion of the Queen's visit to that city. The rain came down heavily, and, as might be expected, mother got thoroughly wet. She was obliged to take to bed again; and I shall never forget the terrible agony she suffered. The family doctor (one of the principal practitioners in the town) was at once called in, but his efforts were futile. The ailment developed into Bright's disease, accompanied by inflammation of the bladder and an attack of asthma and gout. A second doctor was summoned, and ultimately one of the most eminent physicians in Liverpool was called in. The patient was chloroformed, and underwent a painful operation. Her condition grew worse, and finally the three doctors held a consultation."

And what was their verdict, pray?

"They unanimously decided," continued Miss Oldfield, "that the case was quite hopeless, that mother could not possibly linger more than two or at most three days, and bade us prepare for the worst."

After that you had no hope of your mother's recovery?

"No; all that medical skill could do had been done, and we were quite resigned. On the following day, however, I remembered reading about a patent medicine, after consulting with our friends, to try it as a last alternative."

Did you dispense with the doctors' services?

"Oh no," replied Miss Oldfield with a mile. "They continued to visit and prescribe. We had to delude both the doctors and the patient. Mother all her life had a strong aversion to taking patent medicines, and we knew that we could not overcome her repugnance. So we emptied the medicine bottle of its contents, and filled it up with 'Warner's Safe Cure.', In this way the patient took the medicine, believing it came from the doctor's surgery.

But what did you do with the doctor's madicine?

"Oh, every bottle of medicine he sent was put at one side. The doctor nearly found us out once or twice. On one occasion, mother having complained to the doctor that her medicine was of a peculiar kind he asked to see the bottle, which, fortunately, when produced, was empty. We thougt the second or third bottle of 'Warner's Safe Cure' did not act right, [so we wrote to the firm in London, and they advised us by letter, dated June 5th, 1888. We followed their advice, and mother gradually recovered. We administered the medicine surreptitiously for six months, the doctor all the while attending; and at the end of that time mother having greatly recovered, and to satisfy our friends who had been urging us to desist, we told her the nature of the medicine she had been taking, and how she and the doctor had been deceived. She was very much annoyed at first, but she continued to take it, and is now very grateful."

At this point Mrs. Oldfield, who had been in an adjoining room, entered the shop, looking well and hearty for her period of life. She confirmed her daughter's statements, and added, with a good-natured smile, "The doctors don't know to this day but that it was their medicine which cured me. No one," she went on, "can have any idea of the agony I suffered. For between three and four months, while taking the doctor's medicine, I lay half unconscious, scarcely knowing the night from the day. No one ever had a greater repugnance to taking patent medicines than I had, but now I would not be a day without a bottle of 'Warner's Safe Cure' in the house. I have absolute faith in it; and that is the reason I recommend it to all my friends. It has saved my life. For the first time for two years I went out for a walk this (Saturday) morning"

Mrs. Oldfield had as strong a repugnance to publicity as she once had to patent medicines but she readily consented to give her testimony when reminded that the publicity of her experience might have the effect of relieving the sufferings of others, or perhaps of saving life itself.

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32 page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

Dr. de Jongh's Lihgt-Brown Cod Liver Oil—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in Warm Climates—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-carbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only incapsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

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Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive, this information. free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—31*st July*, 1889.

General.—Baboo Durgagati Banerjee, Officiating Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st April 1889.

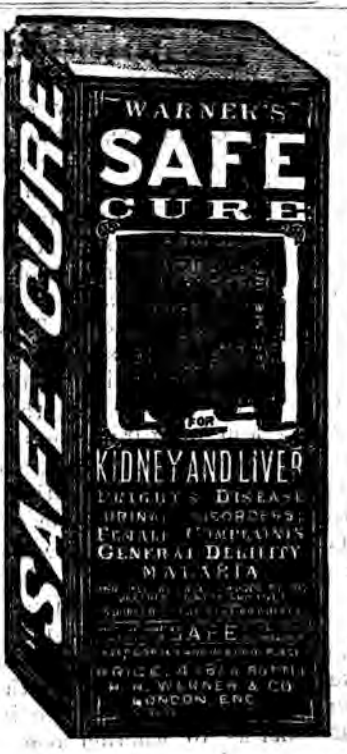
In modification of the order of the 29th ultimo, Mr. P. T. Rebello, Sub-Deputy Collector, Soopool, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Special Deputy Collector for employment on batwara work in the district of Shahabad, vice Baboo Nowrungi Lall.

In modification of the order of the 29th ultimo, Moulvie Shaik Abdullah, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on batwara work in the district of Patna, vice Moulvie Wajid Hossein.

Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for four months under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 18th March last.

In supersession of the order, dated the 23rd instant, the services of Mr. H. H. Risley, Deputy Commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Mr. W. F. C. Montriou, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.



THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a Positive Remedy for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For Dengue, Malaria, Enlarged Spleen, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

14.

Advertisements.

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ALL AERATED, MINERAL AND SWEET WATERS, CORDIALS, &C., OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

SODA WATER

A SPECIALITY.

Equal to the best London makes.

THESE WATERS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST PROCURABLE.

To large consumers, Samples free.

32, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, SOUTH.

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

WILL COMMENCE ON 1ST AUGUST, AND WILL BE CONTINUED TILL 15TH AUGUST.

A SHORT PRICE LIST, sent on receipt of application, will be ready July 29th.

140

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS

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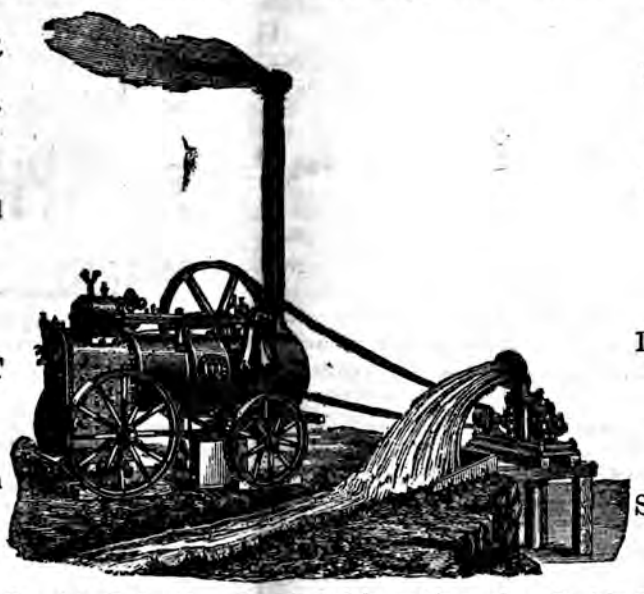
BARBER'S PATENT BLACKSTONE. Tea Roller for Steam or Hand Power.



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Steam Hammers Punching Shearing and Rolling Machinery.

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Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy Thrashing Machinery Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 124

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£70,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£2,600
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.

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Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

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MORGAN & CO.,

27 Prospectus and Report sent on application.

DR. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 *each. Box and packing* 2 *a*

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

NOTICE.

The public are warned against purchasing, hiring or receiving in mortgage the property known as No. 1 Ranees Branch Road in Paikparah in the Suburbs of Calcutta being an upper-roomed brickbuilt house and garden attached, from Hari Nath Chatterji of the same place as he has no beneficial interest in the property, which is the absolute property of Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh Bahadoor.

No. 134]

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE,

PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs.	a.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1	0

This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.

Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ...	2	0

This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.

Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot ...	2	0

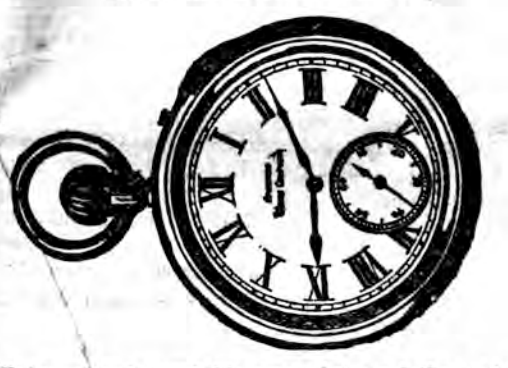
105

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, AN AGENTS.

SPECIALITIES IN LEVER WATCHES



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These *Extra* Watches are especially intended for gentlemen not always willing to waste money on the actual cheap goods sold all over the country. Good watches always command a good price. We are able to place them on the market at at least 30 per cent less than usual cost for same articles, being direct from the manufacturers.

	R.	A.
No. 36 *a.* Key Wind Hunter, Sterling Silver, engine turned case	32	0
No. 36 *a.* Key Wind Hunter, Sterling Silver, chased and richly engraved case	35	0
No. 38 *a.* Key Wind Cut Hunter, Sterling Silver, engine turned case	34	0
No. 38 *a.* Key Wind Cut Hunter, Stg. Silver chased and richly engraved case	37	0
No. 4 *a.* Keyless Hunter, Sterling Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved	38	8
No. 7 *a.* Keyless Cut Hunter, Sterling Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved	40	0
No. 60 *a.* Keyless Ladies' Hunter Watch, 18 carat gold case, 18 carat gold dome	125	
No. 61 *a.* Keyless Ladies' Cut Hunter Watch, 18 carat gold case, 18 carat gold dome	135	0
No. 21. Railway Guards' ¾ plate Lever movement ...	20	12

The above are guaranteed for 5 and 6 years.

We also manufacture a cheaper class. Price-lists and illustrations on application.

Always in stock a splendid assortment of our well-known time-pieces, plain and automatic, with and without Alarum.

Repairs undertaken by Europeans only.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA. 133

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, ha been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India n the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

..... We shou'd add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy lis the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0 Rs. 2-8 and Rs. -8 a bottle. Every bottle is capauled and bears on its lables the fac simile of our signature, to mitate which is felony.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

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We also supply Iron Roofing, Iron Buildings and Structures of every description, suitable for open and enclosed Shedding and Stores: Iron Bungalows, Tea Houses and Coolie Lines &c.

Designs furnished, with Complete Estimates for all General Engineering work, Bridges &c. 77

EDWARD'S
PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papiya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsin, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c. is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

☞ We caution the public against spurious imitations some even going so far as to copy our trade mark, a PAPIYA TREE: *an indubitable proof of its great value.*

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
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Age.	30	35	40	45
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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup costing less than One Halfpenny.

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DURING THE CURRENT MONTH ONLY

MESSRS. ARLINGTON AND CO., are offering a large portion of their magnificent stock of Electro-plated ware at an enormous reduction regardless of cost. The goods must be cleared in a few days to make room for alterations and extension of their premises. 130

BROOKE'S
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SOAP
CLEANS EVERY THING!
WONT WASH CLOTHS!
Small Bars, As. 3. | Large Bars, As. 5.

Messrs. Benjamin Brooke & Co., the makers of this celebrated Soap, have appointed the undersigned their direct Wholesale and Retail Agents in India.

Sub-Agents wanted in every Town.
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Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with requisites, always in hand,
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SPECIALITIES The automatic chair unrivalled for comfort to invalids.
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ARISTOCRATIC SERVICES from Mintons Stoke on Trent. 65

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Having studied in the Medical College for five years, and obtained a College Diploma to practise

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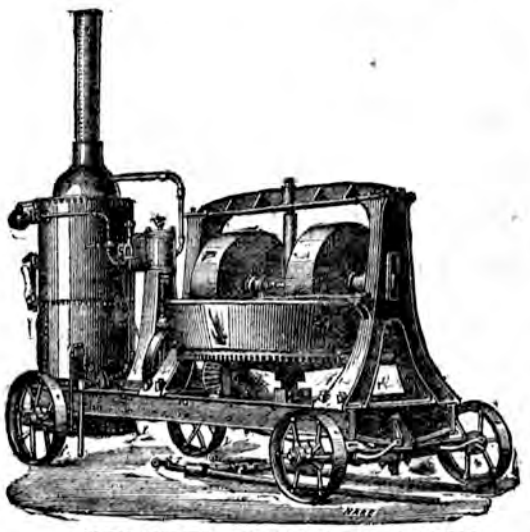

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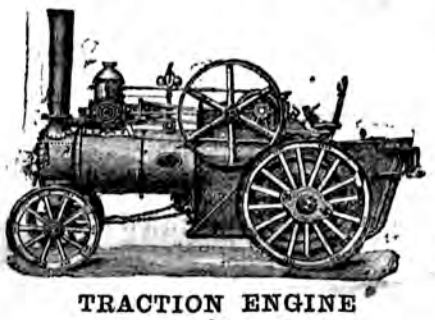

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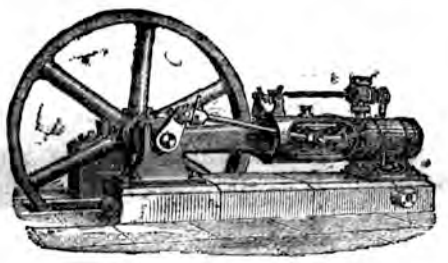

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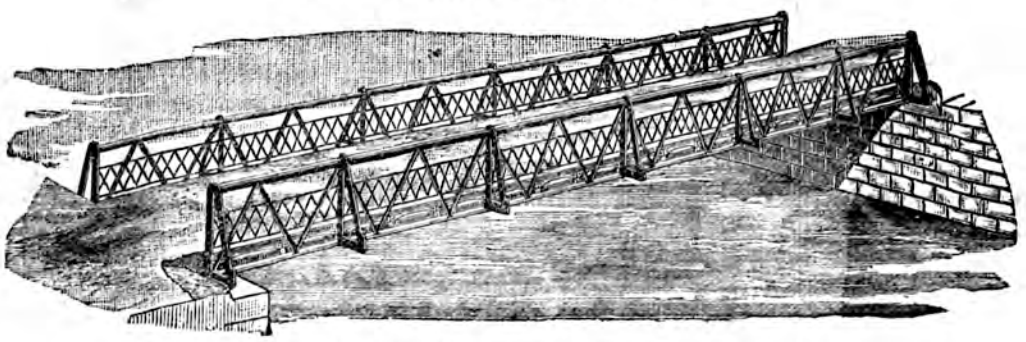

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As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent, situated at Kamarhatty on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars, apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH. 1889. 84

WELL SUITED FOR BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND MOFFUSIL PUBLIC.

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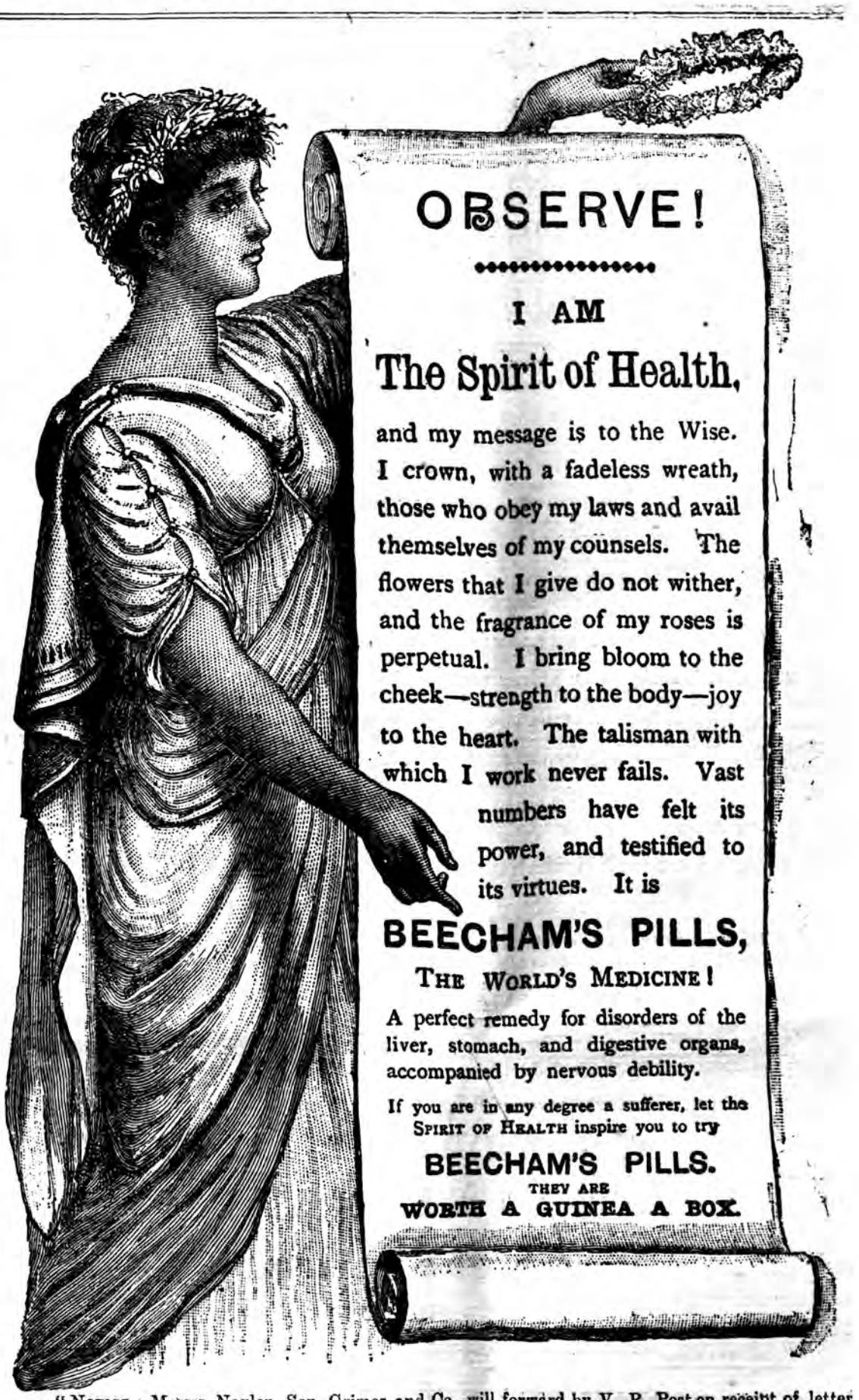
Length 54, 56, 58 inches
Rs. 3-14 each, Rs. 3-14 each, Rs. 3-14 each.
usual price Rs. 4-8.

GENTLEMENS STOUT DRAB VULCANIZED TWILL COATS.

Length 52, 54 inches.
Rs. 6-12, Rs. 6-12, Rs. 6-12
usual price Rs. 8-4.

CAPS Re. 1 each,
Leggings Rs. 2-4 pr.

FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY & Co.,
13, Government Place, Calcutta. 143


OBSERVE!
I AM
The Spirit of Health,
and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
THE WORLD'S MEDICINE!
A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.
If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
THEY ARE
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

"NOTICE: Messrs Naylor, Son, Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates. 9½*d.* size 9 annas per box, 1*s.* ½*d.* size 14 annas per box, 2*s* 9*d.* size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount."

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street Calcutta.

53

ROWLANDS' MACASSAROIL.

Used for 100 years. Prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the Hair and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; also prepared in a Golden Colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

A harmless emollient milk for beautifying the complexion. Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Roughness and Redness, and produces soft fair and delicate Skin.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations.

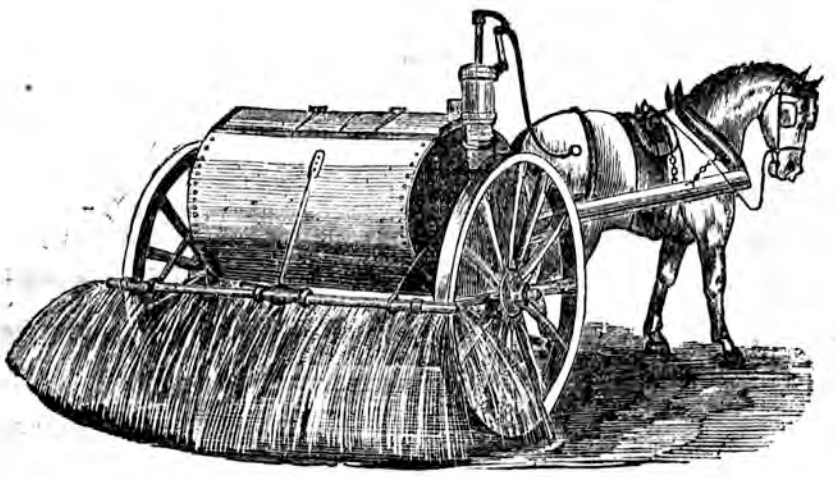
67

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

STREET WATERING CART.



To hold 95 gallons. Suitable for a small horse.

This Cart is made for the express purpose of watering streets and highways; it is of cylindrical shape, and placed along the axle instead of across, which prevents the heavy wash so liable to lift the horse or bullock off its legs. The body is made of wrought-iron; it is mounted on strong wrought-iron wheels, fitted with wooden shafts, and an iron distributor to throw water over a wide space. A pump for filling from tank or well may also be added. Can be drawn by a pony or small horse ... ... Rs. 350-0 each
If fitted with pump and 20 feet of I. R. suction hose ... ... ,, 400-0 ,,
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... ,, 8-0 ,,

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.

To hold 60 gallons Suitable for a pony.

With two tanks to one carriage, a large quantity of manure can be carted in a short time, one tank being filled while the other is conveyed away.

Price complete, with galvanized iron tank fitted, with our improved secure cover ... ... Rs. 155-0 each
Extra tanks ... ... ,, 70-0 ,,
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... ,, 8-8 ,,

Ten per cent. Discount for cash with order

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 71

TEA! TEA! TEA!

FOR THE MILLION

READ THIS

ALL MERCHANTS, DEALERS, SHOPKEEPERS AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., (Ltd.) Calcutta.

ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

NO SHOP SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE SMALL PACKET TEAS.

SPECIALITY,

Small packets from 3 pice upwards for the Million.

ALSO.—Larger Packages and finer quality in tins from ½lb. to 10 lbs to suit *all tastes.*

Apply for prices and particulars to

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AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta. 25

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO

LIMITED.

Established 1861.

Capital fully Subscribed ... £ 2,500,000
Capital paid-up ... ,, 250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed ... £ 2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

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Funds and property *in hand* including paid-up Capital on 31st December 1887, £2,613,059, of which £1,070,061, constituted the Life Trust Fund.

Exceptional security to all policy-holders. Moderate (but *not unsafely low*) rates, economical management, immediate settlement of claims, liberal conditions and quinquennial Bonuses, are among the inducements offered by the Life Department.

Security is the most important element in a Life Assurance contract, although, the temptation afforded by inadequate rates frequently causes it to be disregarded.

Absolute certainty of meeting its engagements cannot be guaranteed by any Office charging insufficient rates.

In order to meet Native requirements the Directors grant policies on the lives of native gentlemen in Government or first class European employ,

1. For Ordinary Assurances for the whole term of Life either with participation in profits or at a low rate without profits.
2. Assurances by a limited number of payments with or without profits, with the privilege in the event of discontinuance, of a free paid-up policy being granted of proportionate amount.
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PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursary in Bengal. Established in 1869

SEEDS' PLANTS!! SEEDS!!!

OUR fresh American and English vegetable and flower seeds from D. Landreth and Sons, R. Buist. Jr. and Sutton and Sons, the well-known seedsmen of America and England, have just arrived.

A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh American vegetable seeds, packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner, consisting of many new varieties of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knol Kohls, &c., &c., with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

A packet of 20 distinct sorts of the above seeds, packed here, at Rs. 4.

A packet of 20 distinct sorts of Buist's fresh American Cabbages, &c., &c., vegetable seeds, packed here, at Rs. 2-8.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of Sutton's fresh English Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c. &c., vegetable seeds, made up here, at Rs. 2.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of American double and all double choice flower seeds, made up in America with colored portraits and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8.

First class American and superior Patna Cauliflower seeds at Rs. 1-8 and 1 per tola respectively. Potatoe seed Rs. 5 per tola and Ans. 12 per paper. Durable hedge seed Re. 1 per tola, and very large Patna Onion seed Ans. 4 per tola.

Country seeds for the rainy season:—25 sorts of vegetables at Rs. 1-4, and 10 sorts of flowers at Re. 1.

Best Lychees, Langra and other named varieties of Mangoes, Nashpatis, Oranges, &c. grafts direct from Mozufferpore, Hajipore, Durbhunga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively can be had here at moderate prices. Besides these rare and best Mangoes, Lychees, &c., &c., fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Roses, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of distinct varieties too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names are available here at cheapest rates possible.

Catalogues of plants and seeds on application with half anna postage.

BIJOY UPENDRA BOSE,
Managing Proprietor.
137 *Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.*

EDWARD'S

MOONDIE ESSENCE.

(SPHŒRANTHUS INDICUS.)

A Special and general alterative tonic.
A Brain & powerful nerve strengthener.
A Blood purifier.—A Special Depurant.

The invalnable Virtues of the MOONDIE have been well known to *Native* Medical practitioners for the last ten centuries, and up to the present day is still a favourite remedy with the people.

DOSE :—A Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops.

DIET should be light and nourishing ; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

—We caution the public against spurious imitations. *an indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation.* Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

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E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES
72 Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0.

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HOPKINSON & COPE'S PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIAL. 56

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dial, bold figures and hands, shewing *two times* with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P. P. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says :—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c. at Rs. 2 *each*. Mr. J. A Yelsmore Satura says :—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., BOMBAY 131

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THE LARGEST STOCK

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Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

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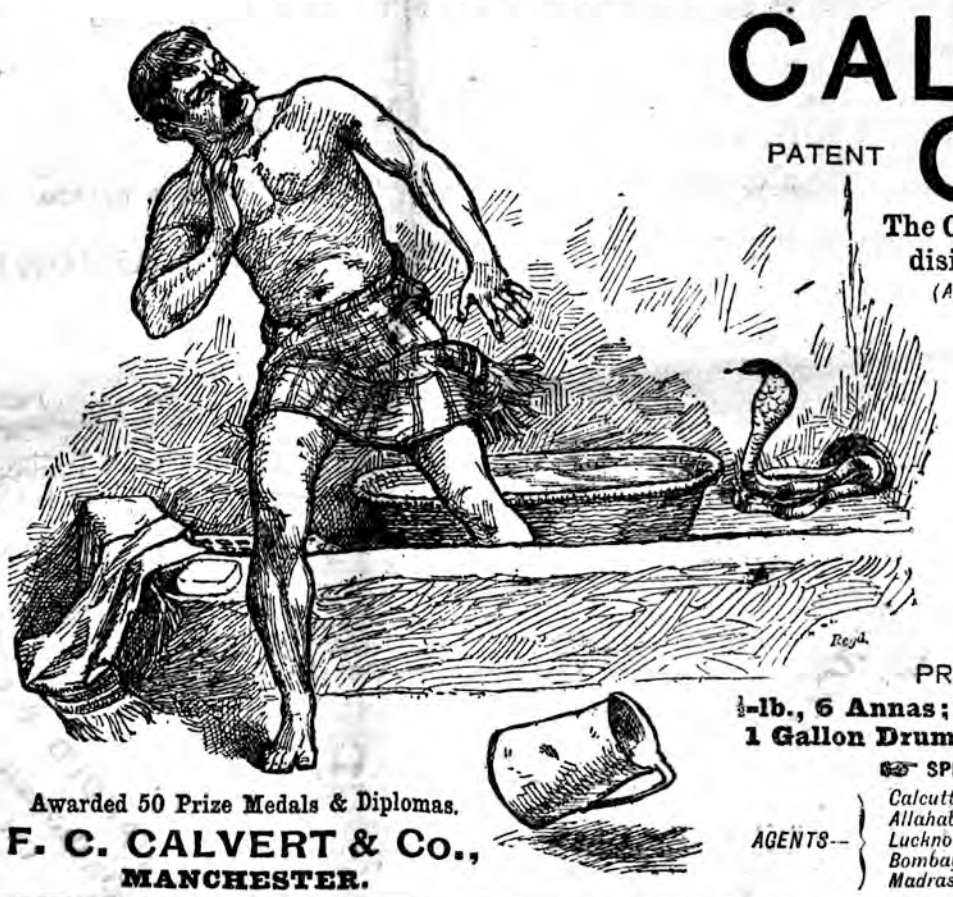
Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle 18

"A Caution to Snakes."



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The Cheapest and most effective soluble disinfectant for general or Bath use.

(Approved and used by the Bombay Municipality.)

Snakes and other Reptiles avoid places where it is regularly used.

White Ants & Insects generally can be destroyed or driven away by its use.

Cattle or Sheep can be freed from Insects, and value of the wool improved by the Cresol.

PRESIDENCY PRICES.

½-lb., 6 Annas; 1-lb., 12 Annas; 2-lb., Rs. 1-6; 1 Gallon Drum, Rs. 5; 5 Gallon Drum, Rs. 20.

☞ SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.

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Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

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MANCHESTER. 16

GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

33 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ld.,

CALCUTTA

Deposits are now recieved for 12 months at the rate of 5 (five) per cent per annum.

The 1st June 1889. 121

A pamphelt entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseaess" —by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street Calcutta. 136

Bank of Bengal.

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BRANCHES:

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Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.
26

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Importers of Engines, Boilers, Pulsometer and other Pumps and Pumping Machinery, Englebert's lubricating oil for cylinders and heavy bearings, Steam Pressure Gauges, Spring Pulleys, Machine tools, Steam Hammers, Wire Ropes; both steel and Galvanised iron, Portland Cement, Galvanised corrugated Iron in large quantities and assorted sizes, Ridging, Guttering etc. etc. Sole Agents for Roger's "Rajah" Sugarcane Mills and Ryland's patent "Metal Tubing" poleless tents. Designs furnished free of charge with complete estimates for all kinds of iron Buildings and Bridges and general engineering work. 69

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JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF S. K. DAS (L. E. JNANANKURA) RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩৩—৬৩ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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